M

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS. Secdt. II-28 —60,000—4-1-52.

Dev (1952) Department.

Passed
Sd/-
Supdt

Endorsement
D.O.
Memorandum
Lodged

No. 35012 G/52-3

Dated 13.6.52 195 .

FURTHER PAPERS.

Department.	Number.	Series.	Date.
Distribution of handloom weavers	Tidaline Silk and foreign silk		6

APPADHORAI'S ACCADEMIA del GELSICOLTURA BACOLÓGICO e FILATURA

V. M. APPADHORAI MUDALIAR
FOUNDER & DIRECTOR OF THE
ACADEMY

12. RANOJI RAO ROAD
BASAVANAGUDI,
BANGALORE-4.
(S. INDIA)

Ref. No. SERI. 394 /52. Date March, 19, 1952.

To.

The Publicity Officer,
to the Government of Madras,
(Information Bulletin Section)
Fort St., George,
MADRAS.

Sir, Subject.:- DISTRIBUTION OF FILATURE SILK AND FORRIGN SILK TO HAND LOOM WEAVERS etc.,.

1/ With great interest, we have perused the NEWS published, relating to the above, in the issues of the Indian Express of the 28th February 1952 under the Caption " Government Industries Review of Government Work.", as also in the issue of the 28th February 1952, the Editorial Review under the Caption - - " INDUSTRIES IN MADRAS.'

2/ Let us take the following:- " The performance of the State owned concerns dealing with Silk, Paper, and Soap, can be - - treated as proof of advance. The controlled distribution of - RAW SILK testifies to the evolution of a new policy of aiding HAND LOOM WEAVERS with Raw Material."

3/ Our inference is that the Filature Silk & the Foreign Silk is being distributed to the Hand Loom Weavers, and this is

is hailed as a welcome evolution of a NEW POLICY. This policy is new no doubt, in as much as the Hand Loom Weavers were -- hither-to being fed by the Silk Yarn produced by the Charaka Reelers locally. However, this aspect of the case is bound to give a rude shock to the Manufacturers of High Grade Fabrics, such as Georgette, Crepe-de-Chine, and Satin, who work with their Modern Power Looms. They would by all means assert that this - High Grade Silk is not at all intended for the Primative Hand - Looms. Our considered view on this question is the same as that of the Industrialists.

4 Government appear to have arrived at this New Policy on the basis of certain data in which errors appear to have crept in In the Government Review we find : " Under the scheme for the - import of ONE-LAKH pounds of Foreign Silk on Government Accounts at a cost of 37. Lakhs, a quantity of 77,81,931. pounds of Raw - Silk was imported from Italy, China, and Japan, to the value of Rs 26,90,789/- and was distributed completely to Hand Loom Weavers Master Weavers, and Weavers' Unions, direct without the agency of middlemen, and is expected to yield a net profit of Rs 5,95,000/-. If we try to work out the RATE PER POUND of Raw Silk, we find it to be Annas. 5.5350 per Lb. This result is hard to believe. So there appears to be some error some-where. It will be admitted that the Market Rate is well over Rs 30/- per Lb for Filature Silk

We are therefore obliged to urge the authorities concerned to look into this matter more closely and publish the results of their findings. Whether it is only 77,810.Lbs. at a cost of 26 and odd Lakhs is a doubtful point. This may kindly be - clarified.

5 We are led to infer that the Raw Silk manufactured in the Government Filature at Kellegal is getting accumilated. This may be due to, sudden decrease in the normal demand - resulting in the accumilation of STOCKS, or the quality the - Filature is producing may not nave been up to the Standard - required by the Modern Power Loom Manufacturers, or both. If it be so, the situation and the basis on which the SELLING RATE is fixed by the Filature would have to be closely scrutinised with a view to find out the exact causes that have contributed to it.

6 It would be of very great interest and illuminating also if Government could be pleased to furnish information on the following points, so that the Government Review now published for the edification of the Public, may be clearly & correctly grasped. Further clarification by Government may throw light on certain points now appearing to be a bit obscure.:-
The points are noted below.

1. What is the Stock on hand as on 29-2-1952, and the normal Stock held at the end of February in the years 1951 & 1950.

2. What is the average daily production of Silk, and the number of Basins kept active during the year.

3. What is the half-yearly average cost of Production ?

4. What is the present trend of the MARKET, and what are the RULING PRICES of well-reeled Japanese & Italian Silks ?

7/ We need hardly mention that our Academy started in - August 1950, is keen in collecting all such essential and - useful data for our reference. Hence our keen interest in the matter now published.

8/ We would feel glad and thankful, if you can kindly make available the much needed clarification to us. We would then be able to arrive at correct conclusions on the benffits - indicated in the Government Review now published.

9/ While passing, we are compelled to bring to your kind notice, that if the Filature Silk could be used by the Hand Loom Weavers, the Country Charaka Reelers are bound to be - hard hit. This appears to be far from the intentions of the Government. How such a problem is proposed to be solved would also be very interesting. This may also be made clear.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

For the Academy of Silkology

S. K. Appadurai

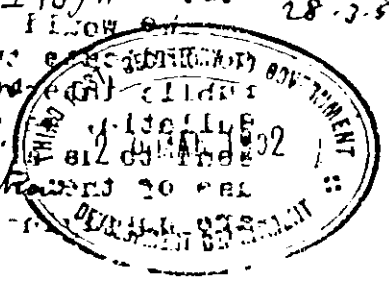
Director.

P.S. We would take this opportunity to indicate that as & when matters of Public interest, relating to Silk, appear in your valued Bulletin, we would be glad & thankful, if you can kindly send to us a copy of such an issue (free of cost) for the use of the Academy. We may mention that Foreign Institutions are supplying their Bulletins to us free of all costs.

S. K. Appadurai

To A.S.

The letter on pp 1-7 alone and D.W. (I48) note alone may be perused.



pp 1-4/52 Memo no. 35012 A. 52-1 dt. 3.52. Dev. Dept.

Sub :— Industries - Sericulture - G.S.F. Kollegal - Distribution of filature silk and foreign silk to Handloom weavers.

Ref :— From the Director, Appadhorai's Academia del Gelsicoltura Bacologico, Filatura, Bangalore, Lr. no. Seri. 394. 52 dt 19.3.52.

pp 1-4 to G.

A copy of the letter cited is forwarded ~~herewith~~ to the D.I & C. He is requested to offer his remarks on the points raised therein. His reply in the matter should reach the Govt. before 25.4.52.

Issued on 2/3.4.52. Returned by 5.5.52 LP 26/4/52

dw/ae 8/4

To,

The D.I & C.

(with a copy of letter on pp 1-4 alone omitting A on p7 alone)

R. D 25.4.52

SD 31/3/52 LP 31/3/52

(illegible) 8/3/52

Department of Industries & Commerce.

From

Sri M. T. Raju, Bar-at-Law, I.C.S.,
Director of Industries &
Commerce, MADRAS.6.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Development Department,
Fort St. George, MADRAS.

Sir,

Dev 5779
26-5

No. 1822—DI/52, Dated 20th May 1952.

Sub: Industries - Sericulture - Government Silk Filatures, Kollegal - Distribution of filature silk and foreign silk to the handloom weavers.

Ref: Government memo No. 35012-C/52-1, Development, — dated 31st March 1952.

The Director, Appadorai's Accademia Del gelsicoltura Bacelogico filature, Bangalore in his letter dated 19-3-1952 has referred to the publications in the Indian Express that appeared on 26-2-52 and 28-2-52 under the news 'Development of Industries - Review of Government's work' and under the editorial 'Industries in Madras' and wished to know the policy relating to the distribution of filature silk and the imported silk to the handloom weavers. He has also asked for particulars relating to the working of the Government Silk Filatures as also the quantity and value of silk imported and distributed. My remarks on the several points raised therein are detailed below:--

I. Supply of filature silk and foreign silk to the handloom weavers.

Under the editorial 'Industries in Madras' that appeared on the 28th February 52 of the Indian Express, mention has been made regarding the controlled distribution of raw silk, thus aiding handloom weavers with raw material.

The Director of the accademia holds the view that the distribution of the filature silk and imported silk to the handloom weavers will not meet with the approval of the manufacturers of high grade silk fabrics with power-looms on the ground that handloom silk weavers depend only on the charka silk and that high grade filatures silk is not intended for the primitive handlooms.

It is not possible to share the view that the handlooms are primitive and that they should use only a particular type of silk for it cannot be denied that some of the complicated and artistic designs produced with great workmanship on the handlooms can hardly be reproduced on the powerlooms. Further the handloom weavers generally mix filature silk with charka silk while weaving. Moreover the off take of filature silk of local and foreign origin by the power looms is very limited, and hence it will be detrimental to the interests of the Filature industry to restrict supplies to any particular class of consumers.

Foreign filature silk was imported by the Government of Madras for distribution to the handloom weavers at a time when prices of silk were high due to shortage of supplies, on the repeated representations made by the Associations of handloom weavers. The Government of India issued special licenses to the State Governments to import foreign silk to meet the local demand. The raw silk imported during the emergency was actually distributed not only to the handloom weavers associations and co-operative societies, but also to the silk mills run by power-looms as well. In the news item that appeared in the issue dated 26-2-52

of the Indian Express it has been mentioned that a quantity of 77,81,031 lbs. of raw silk to the value of Rs. 26,90,789/- was imported and distributed. I find that an error has crept in printing these figures. The quantity of silk imported was 77810.31 lbs. at a total cost of Rs. 26,90,778/- which works to Rs. 34/9/- per lb. This was actually distributed to handloom weavers, silk mills, etc. It is submitted that the raw silk was imported only as an emergency measure to meet the shortages in supplies and arrest the rising prices of raw silk. The distribution of silk was not calculated to embarass either the manufacturers of silk fabrics by powerlooms or the charka reelers, but merely to assist the weavers of all classes in obtaining their requirements of raw silk.

Particulars of production, etc. in the Govt. Silk Filatures, Kollegal.

6 The particulars of production, stock, etc., required by the Director of the accadamica are furnished below:- The stock of silk held in the Government Silk Filatures, Kollegal in February of 1950, 51 1951 and 1952 is furnished:

	29--2--52	29--2--51	29--2--50
	lb. Oz.	lb. Oz.	lb. Oz.
Good silk	43811---4½	3511---13	3156---2¼
Duppion	2324---8	236---11	4178---9½
Total	46135---12½	3748---8	7334---11 3/4

The heavy stock of silk held in 1952 is due to the highly depressed market conditions, while in the previous years in 1951- and 1950 the market conditions were comparatively better.

	Average daily production during 1951--52	Average number of basins per day kept active during 1951-52
Good silk	Lbs. 168---12	Lbs. 218
Duppion	8---0	10.

8 Half yearly average cost of production for the period from 1-10-51 to 31-3-52:-- Rs. 28-11-11 per lb.

9 I however consider that in as much as the Appasaraj's Accadami a Del gelsicoltura Biologica Filture, Bangalore is not the institution recognized either by Government or by the Silk Board, the above information need not be furnished to them.

POSITION OF CHARKA REELERS: 10 Finally the Director of the accadamia has pointed out that the charka reelers would be hard hit if filature silk is used by the handloom weavers and has enquired as to how it is proposed to solve the problem. As pointed out earlier, the handloom weavers generally use both charka and filature silk and it is hence considered that the charka reeler will in no way be affected by the supply of filature silk to handloom weavers.

contd.

11. In this connection I may invite Government's attention to Government of India's letter No. 26/6-T/and.P/50, dated ~~21st~~ 2-1-51 communicated with Government's endorsement No. 1411-M1/50, dated 10-1-51 wherein establishment of cocoon markets and licensing or reeling establishments in the raw silk producing states have been proposed to ensure well regulated supply of disease free cocoons at reasonable rates to both filatures and charkas. This is considered necessary by the Government of India as at present the rearers sell cocoons mostly to charka reelers who are in a position to pay them prices which the filature may not be able to bear. It is clear from the above that the charka reelers have no difficulty in marketing their products, and that they do not find it difficult to withstand competition from the filatures.

MS/22/5/-

for Director of Industries & Commerce.

15 Dec (S) Sericulture

Memo. No. 35012 G/52-3 dt 13.6.52

Sub: Industries - Sericulture - G.S.F. Kollegal — Distribution of filature silk and foreign silk to handloom weavers.

Ref: From the Director, Appadhorai's Accademia del Gelsicoltura Bacologica Filatura, Bangalore dt Letter No Seri 394-52 dt 19.3.52

The Director, Appadhorai's Accademia del Gelsicoltura Bacologica Filatura, Bangalore, is informed that the figure 77,81.031 lbs of raw silk reported ~~to the Indian Express~~ as having been imported and distributed, is an error ~~in printing~~ and that the actual quantity of silk imported was 77,810.31 lbs at a total cost of Rs 26,90,778/-. ~~which worked out to Rs 34/9/- per lb.~~

12.6.52 17/6/52

17/6

To/The Director,
Appadhorai's Accademia del
Gelsicoltura Bacologica Filatura,
12 Ranoji Rao Road,
Basavangudi
Bangalore

Copy to the D.I.C.
with reference to his letter No 1882-DI/52 dt 20.5.52

17/6

(C.No. 35012 G/52)

Dev. (G) Dept.

Sub:- Industries - Sericulture - Govt. Silk Filatures Kollegal - Distribution of fila silk and foreign silk to handloom weavers

Ref:- From the Director, Appadhorai's Accademica Filatura, Bangalore dated 19-3-52.

Extract of Notes from 8 CF. P.W.(G)

The letter on pp. 1-7 ante CF. may be perused The case may be passed on to Dev. who may be requested to furnish a reply to the points raise on pp. 5-7 ante CF if they consider it necessary th a reply should be sent

Usually press notes and other materials a not supplied free of cost to institutions. With reference to the request at 'A' on p. 7 ante CF. the institute may perhaps be asked to subscribe for 'M-I' which carries all the materials released t the Press. Dev. may perhaps include this point the reply if they propose to send one.

K.D.
28-3-52

Dev. Dept.(G).

To A.S.

The letter on pp. 1-7 above CF and P.W. (I. note (extract) above may be perused.

The D.I.& C's remarks may in the first instance be called for on the letter. A draft memo is submitted for consideration.

V.K.R.
31-3-1952.

D.I.C's memo as Memo No. 3-35012 G/52-1 dt.

From the Director of Industries and Commerce, No.1822 D1/52, dated 20-5-1952.

The Director of the Appadhorai's Academ Del Gelsico Itura Bacologio Filatura Bangalore, ha made certain comments on the news items that appea in the Indian Express dated 26-2-52 under the heading "Development of Industries - Review of Government's work" and under the Editorial

p.t.o.

"Industries in Madras", which appeared in the same paper dated 28-3-1952.

The Accademia has raised the following points:-

(1) Effect of Supply of filature Silk and foreign silk to hand loom weavers.

(2) Accumulation of stock in the Govt. Silk Filatures, Kollegal.

The remarks of the D.I.& C. on these are on pp. 11-13 c.f. and they are examined below:-

2. (1) Effect of Supply of filature silk and foreign Silk to handloom weavers.

The Accademia has stated that distribution of filature silk and imported raw silk to handloom weavers will affect the manufacturers of high grade fabrics worked by powerlooms, and that handloom weavers should only be supplied with silk yarn produced by charka reelers. The D.I.& C's. remarks on this are in paras 2-4 and 10-11 on pp. 11-13 c.f.

The D.I.& C. has reported that the view held by the Academia that handlooms are primitive and that they should use only a particular type of silk, is not correct. The handloom weavers generally mix filature silk with charka silk while weaving, and the off-take of filature silk by powerlooms is also limited. The D.I.& C. has therefore stated that it will be detrimental to the interests of the filature industry to restrict supplies of filature silk to Power looms alone. Attention is also invited to paras 10-11 on pp. 11-13 c.f. The position of charka reelers will not be affected if filature silk is used by handloom weavers, tOn the other hand the D.I.&.C. considers that the charka reelers have no difficulty in marketing their products and withstanding competition from the filatures. In view of the D.I.& C's report no further action seems called for. for orders

The Accademia has pointed out that the data furnished in the news item that a quantity of 77,81,031 lbs. of silk valued at Rs.26,90,789/- ~~was imported and distributed~~

p.t.o.

was imported and distributed among handloom weavers master-weavers and weavers' unions is wrong. Attention is invited to the D.I.& C's remarks in para 5 on pp. 11-12 c.f. The figures published are however the same as those furnished by the Deptt. The D.I.& C's original report has gone for printing and it is not known whether the mistake occurred there itself. The actual figure are 77810.31 lbs. and Rs.26,90,778/- which works t Rs. 34/9/- per lb. As it is now more than three months since this was published it does not seem now necessary to correct the figures in the Pres For orders. P.W.D.(I. & P) may see for remarks.

(2) Accumulation of stock in the Govt. Silk Filatures, Kollegal.

The Accademia informs that there is large accumulation of stock at the Govt. Silk Filatures, Kollegal and suggests that the causes for such large accumulation must be found out.

The D.I.& C. has reported that the accumulation of silk is due to the highly depressed market conditions, while in previous years the conditions were much better. The D.I.& C. is being separatel asked to take effective steps to liquidate the heavy stocks without incurring loss to Govt. No action seems therefore called for on this point, in this file.

3. The Director of the Accademia has also requested that information on the following may be furnished.-

(i) Stock of silk held at the end of February, 1950, 51 and 1952.

(ii) Average daily production of silk and the number of basins kept active,

(iii) Average cost of production in the Govt. S. F., Kollegal

(iii) The Accademia has also requested that whenev matters relating to silk etc. appear in the Department's bulletin, it may be sent to it free of cost.

4.

The D.I.& C. has furnished the relevant figures in Paras 6-8 on p. 12 c.f., has however stated that the information need not be furnished to the Accademia, as the institution is not recognised either by the Govt. or by the Central Silk Board.

para 9 p 12 ante C. 350126/52

It is not clear for what purpose the information is required. ~~Madras~~ The Institution does not appear to be purely one which is interested in the scientific aspects of the industry. As it is not ~~now~~ recognised by the Govt. ~~or~~ the Central Silk Board this Deptt. may agree with the D.I.& C. No reminder has also been received ~~for~~ from the Accademia so far. For orders.

As regards supply of copies of Madras Information, it is submitted, that the publication has acquired sufficient publicity and we may inform Accademia to contribute for it or not. No reply seems therefore necessary. For orders.

Remarks of P.W.(I.& P) may be invited.

AB 27.5.52 GP 31/5/52

J.S. 3.6.52 Thro' D.I. 3/6/52

P.W.(I&P) 3/6

P.W.(92) Sept. D.no. 35012 99/52-2

3.6.52

The notes of Sec'n 1-4 above may be perused. The views of Sec'n A in ¶ 3 above and X in ¶ 4 above may be agreed to in this Deptt. and the case may be returned to Development.

4-JUN 5526

10.6.52

11.6.52

Dev (99) Deptt. 926 D.O 5526/52-1 11.6.52

Notes ~~of~~ ¶¶ 1-4 above may be perused. 6473 C/52 with reg. to 'A' and 3 above, a draft Memo is submitted for approval.

AF 12/6/52 GP 13/6/52

99/52-3 13.6.52 Chief

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
Development Department..

U.O. Note No. 91229 (A) D1/51-7 dated 11-2-1952.

Sub:- Administration Report - Department of Industries and Commerce for the year 1950-51 - Points of Public interest.

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The following are the important points in the Administrative Report of the Department of Industries and Commerce for theyear ended 31-3-51 to which the attention of the newspapers may be drawn.

Structure of the Department:- In order to cope with the expending activities undertaken by the Industries Department and to render more effectively its services to the Public,proposals for the reorganisation of the district set up have been approved and in the place of the existing four Assistant Industrial Engineers with a jurisdiction of over six districts each and the nine District Industries Officers, it has been decided to appoint fourteen Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce with a jurisdiction of two districts each possessing adequate engineering qualifications so as to enable them to undertake both engineering and industrial activities.

Survey of minerals:- During the field season 1950-51 at the instance of the Industries Department eighteen officers of the Geological survey of India systematically investigated the mineral resources of the various areas in the State and systematic geological mapping was done in the districts of East Godavari, Krishna, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Coimbatore, Ramanathapuram, Bellary, Visakhapatnam, Anantapur, Tiruchirapalli, Mathurai and Chittoor and the officers who were engaged in this work have recorded the occurence of various valuable and useful minerals such as Barite, Calcite, China Clay, Felspar, Gold, Kankar, Lead-ore, Lime stone, Manganese-ore, Mica, Ochre, Quartz, Saline and Sulphur. A Team of Experts for the development of the Agency Tracts of East and West Godavari, Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts have reported the occurrence of Limestone, Lithomargic Clays, Manganese and Mica, Coal, Felspar, Graphite and Kankar. A party of four officiers were engaged in the systematic study of the ground water conditions in theSouth Arcot lignite fields, Tirunelveli and Coimbatore districts and the-y were successful in locating the depth and area of hyperpeistic water and sites for digging wells.

The Chemical Testing and Analytical Laboratory made ~~xxxxxxxx~~ steady progress in the investigation of lignite extraction of Monton wax and examination of clays. A few papers were also published in the Industrial and News Edition of the Indian Chemical Society on the basis of the work done in the laboratory on clay and lignite. The Laboratory continued to assist the Government in combating blackmarketing by analysing samples of cement sized by the Police and giving opinion regarding their serviceability. Finished products were tested in the laboratory to see whether they conform to standard specifications and technical opinion was also rendered to some manufacturers.

Polytechnics:- The eight Polytechnics at Mathurai, Kozhikode, Mangalore, Kakinada, Madras, Bellary, Coimbatore and Vuyyuru with Industrial school sections attached to all except the one at Vuyyuru continued to function satisfactorily. Further equipment to the extent of Rs. 3 lakhs was purchased for them during the year and large additions to the libraries were made at a cost of Rs. 12,000/-. Owing to the dearth of suitable staff for the Civil Engineering Sections, the services of the part time lecturers continued to be availed of from the Public Works Department and arrangements were also made in the Central

p.t.o.

Polytechnic, Madras and certain private Institutions to afford practical training in L.E.E. and L.M.E. to students of such of the Polytechnics as were wanting in adequate equipment for the purpose. Educational Tours to places of technical interest were arranged as usual for the benefit of the final year students of the different diploma courses and on completion of the courses in Polytechnics practical training for a period of one year was arranged for them in recognised factories or workshops not only within the State but also outside it. During the year two reel films of Rural Welfare activities in Tirumangalam firka and Tamilnad Grama Sevak Vidyalayam were taken by the Sound Engineering Section of the Central Polytechnic, Madras and the work of periodical repair of medical instruments and appliances including microscopes of the City State Hospitals was executed satisfactorily at the Central Polytechnic. Two members of the teaching staff selected from the Polytechnics were deputed for a period of 5½ months to undergo Instructor's training course at Central Instute, Koni, Bilaspur organised by the Central Government. The Government of India's scheme for the vocational and Technical Training for addlt civilians continued to function during the year in the Polytechnics at Mathurai, Mangalore, Vuyyuru, Madras and Coimbatore. The Polytechnics at Mathurai, Mangalore, Kozhikode, Bellary and Kakinada continued to function as controlled Stockists of iron and steel, scrap defectives and cuttings for distribution to the local agriculturists and fabricators. The total strength of the eight polytechnics during the year under report was 3517 as against 3268 in the previous year.

Aided Industrial Schools:- At the close of the year there were 68 recognised Industrial Schools excluding those run by the Govern ent withe about 3,404 pupiles receiving instructions therein. An amount of Rs. 71,333 was distributed to the aided scho in the form of maintenance grant.

Technological Diploma Examinations:- The final examinations of the Diploma Courses were conducted by the Technological Diploma Examiration Board consisting of 17 members both official and non-official. The Board conducted two examinations during the year, one in May 1950 and a supplementary examination in limited subjects in December 1950. Out of a total of 1,639 students that appear for the examinations in the 17 Diploma courses during the year 533 came out successful.

Institute of Leather Technology, Madras:- The Courses of Instruction in the Diploma, Certificate and Artisan courses were continued in the Institute during the year with a total strength of 43 students. The Institute engaged in the analysis of various indigenous tanning materials received from the Govern ent of Orissa and from the Government systematic Botanist, Coimbatore. Technical advise was rendered to the tanners whenever they were faced with problems in their tanneries.

Government Textile Institute, Madras:- 81 students underwent training in 7 courses and the Textile Testing Laboratory rendered valuable service to the Government Departments and private parties in testing yarn and cloth. The research Section continued to evolve a large number of designs suitable for sari borders, towels and shirtings and designs for silk weaving.

Schools of Arts and Crafts:- The strength of the School at the close of the year was 291 as against 285 during the previous year. The staff and students of the Fine Arts Section have as in the past, taken keen interest in distinguished exhibitions conducted in

p.t.o.

important centres in the State. The bust of Mahatma Gandhi, prepared by the Principal of the School was cast in bronze in Italy and out of the 70 replicas ordered 32 busts were received in two consignments and the rest are expected shortly. The articles sold through the Museum amounted to Rs. 6,038-6-0 and varying orders of high artistic standards executed in the Crafts section of the School of the students and staff fetched an amount of Rs. 7,928-9-0. The receipts and charges during the year were Rs. 11,375-5-2 and Rs. 1,37,061-1-7 respectively.

Select Industries:-

(1) Coir Industry:- The Coir School, Beypore continued to function during the year with a strength of 80 students imparting instruction on all aspects of coir industry such as cleaning of firbre, spinning of yarn, manufacture of ropes, mats, mattings, carpets, rugs and fancy coir articles. Coir Demonstration Unit functioned at Mogral, (South Kanara District) during the year and trained 30 women candidates. The unit was subsequently shifted to Shiriya village in Manjeshwar Firka of the same district to conduct further demonstrations there. The Coir Industrial School, Baruva continued to function during the year under the supervision of the District Industries Officer, Visakhapatnam imparting training in the manufacture of coir goods to the fishermen and backward communities of the area. The receipt and charges of the school durihg the year were Rs. 1,275 and Rs. 6,797 respectively. The Coir Advisory Board met once and made various valuable suggestions and recommendations which are being perused.

(2) Glass Industry:- The Glass Bangle and Bead Training Industry, Kalahasti concluded on 15-3-51 the training of the 4th batch of 15 students in Glass bangle and bead manufacture. Out of the tw o new additional Bangle and Bead Training Centres, the West Coast Centre was opened at Kasargod in South Kanara district commencing its first course from May 1950. The Government Scientific Glass Training Centre at Madras commenced imparting training from June 1950 in fabrication of Scientific glass apparatus including graduation, grinding annealing, fire polishing etc., Vaccum work and neon sign letter ~~xxxxx~~ bending are the special features of this Centre.

(3) Ceramic Industry:- The construction of buildings for the Ceramic School at Gudur is expected to be taken up by the end of this year. The Pottery Training Centre at Rajahmundry continued to traih artisans and conduct experiments to standardise bodies and glazes for stoneware jars fire clay sanitaryware and salted glazed stoneware products etc. Two batches of six students each were trained during the year and articles worth Rs.3,000/- were produced and sold at the centre.

Assistance to Industries:- Nine important industries received financial aid under the State Aid to Industries Act to the extent of Rs. 31,09,500 during the year 1950-51 as against Rs. 24,53,000 during 1949-50. Out of the 51 applications for State Aid received from various Industrial concerns, 18 applications got the final sanction of Government. The more important of the other modes of assistance rendered to the Industries during the year were by way of providing the essential requirements such as iron and steel, tin plates, cement, raw materials, machinery and equipment, chemicals, wrapping paper, corks, bottles etc.

Publicity:- During the year the English edition of the Indcom Journal has enjoyed larger circulation than in the previous years and is becoming increasingly popular. As the response to

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the language editions continued to be poor their publications have been discontinued.

Cottage Industry:- In order to facilitate full appreciation of theeconomic conditions prevailing in the various industries and needs of the artisan engaged in them and the formulation of measures calculated to promote their speedy development, advisory Boards for the following six select industries were constituted (1) Match Industry, (2) Palmyrah fibre leaf products (3) Leather goods (4) Woollen cumbly and blanketing (5) Pile carpets and (6) Handmade cotton lace. The State Cottage Industries Board has also been constituted with a view to enlist the cooperaton of non-official elements interested in the development of cottage Industries. During the year development of cottage Industries in the State received a fresh impetus by the introduction of more constructive schemes for the revival and advancement of cottage Industries. For this purpose an Additional post of Deputy Director of Industries and Commerce (Cottage Industries) was sanctioned and an officer from the Cooperative Department is likely to be recruited to this post. A scheme for the implementation of Sri M. Viswaswarayya's Industrialisation Scheme for Rural areas has been introduced in two taluks of two districts and Rural Industrialisation Officers have been appointed. The scheme provided for the formation of village group units for every 15 to 20 villages with a population ranging between, 10,000 and 20,000 and the constitution of committees forthese group units composed of local competent businessmen and leaders. The Deputy Director of Industries and Commerce (Cotton Industries) underwent training in Uttar Pradesh for studying organisation and working of cottage Industries. In imparting technical help to the artisans, 1,811 artisans were selected during the year from 927 villages of 22 distries and tools to the value of Rs. 93,390-8-3- were distributed to 505 artisans.

Government Commercial concerns:- The five Government commercial concerns viz.,

(1) Kerala Soap Institute, Kozhikode (2) Government Oil Factory, Kozhikode (3) Government Silk Filatures, Kollegal, (4) Andhra Paper Mills, Rajahmundry and (5) Government Ceramic Factory, Gudur continued to function successfully during the year with profitable results in the case of some of them. The production, sales and profit of these 5 concerns are indicated below

	Production.		Sales		Profit.
	49-50	50-51	49-50	50-51	
(1) Kerala Soap Institute.	285	322 tons of soap	Rs. 6,73,160	Rs. 8,54,166	Not yet reported.
(2) Govt. oil Factory.		1,13,886 lbs. of oil	...	3,29,568-4-0	7,842
(3) Govt. silk Filatures..	10,882	23,531 lbs of silk	9,92,168	9,49,800	21,000
(4) Andhra Paper Mills.	784	1,694 tons of paper	---	-	1,20,000
(5) Govt. Ceramic Factory.	76,000 worth of goods.	1,53,000 worth of goods.	12,000	96,000	Small profi

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Several improvements in respect of these concerns are under contemplation and also under execution.

State Training Schemes:- The Government Coir Factory, Beypore continued to function during the year on a small scale as a State Training Scheme producing various kinds of coir goods worth Rs. 9,500 and the value of coir goods sold was about Rs. 17,347. Under the scheme for the import of one lakh lbs. of foreign raw silk on Government accounts at a cost of Rs. 37 lakhs a quantity of 77,81,031 lbs. of raw silk was imported from Italy, China and Japan to the value of Rs. 26,90,789 and was distributed completely to Handloom weavers, master weavers and weavers unions direct without the agency of middlemen and is expected to yield a net profit of Rs. 5,95,000/-

Industrial Engineering Workshops:- The total value of work orders executed in workshop during the year is roughly estimated at Rs. 2,80,000/-. The workshop was mainly engaged in the execution of work connected with the 101 Artesian wells scheme in Vriddhachalam Taluk during the year and completed the manufacture of 17H.B. sets, 12 for the above scheme, 4 for Public Works Department and 1 for the Mysore Government.

Rural Water Supply and the District Engineering Branch:- During the year under reveiw the District Engineering Branch with the help of 11 power drills, 14 Armstrong Power drills, 13 Ruston Bucyrus Diesel Engine drill, 4 caly drills, 2 Air compressors and 178 Handboring sets put down borings for 770 out of a total number of 1,448 applications received and pending. The total number of borings put down was 1,740 and the total footage bored was 10,5840 feet, the deepest of them being 420 ft. by a Handboring set and 500 ft. by a Power drill.

Two special schemes undertaken by the Department are the sinking of 20 artisian wells and 101 artesian wells respectively in the South Arcot District, the former at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,06,000 and the latter Rs. 8,08,000/-. Fourteen borings have been completed in respect of the former and they give a total dischargge of 8390 gallons per minute capable of irtigating an area of 1350 acres continuously throughout the year while in respect of the latter eight borings have been completed which is capable of irrigating a total area of 540 acres continuously throughout the year. Under the Rural Water Supply Scheme, the Industries Department maintained 1849 pumps in 22 districts during the year.

J.M. LOBO PRABHU,
Secretary to Government.

To

The Public Works (Information & Publicity) Department.
The American Consel.

Forwarded By order.

M. Rahman 16-2-52
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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

PUBLIC WORKS (INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY) DEPARTMENT

Extract from The Indian Express

of Madras ; *dated the* 28th Feb. 1951.

Industries In Madras

THE Madras Industries Department in its notice of developments during 1950-51 refers to minerals. Geological exploration has been conducted over wide areas and very recently reference was made to the barytes found in Rayalaseema. The glass industry's further development is envisaged in an invitation to private enterprise to set about opening a sheet glass factory. If the official report again gives the impression of the Government being concerned with polytechnics and small industries the department's engineering branch has long proved a prop to agriculture. The State Aid to Industries Act is not merely a financial medium but an instrument of technical assistance. The performance of State-owned concerns dealing with silk, paper and soap can be treated as proof of advance. The controlled distribution of raw silk testifies to the evolution of a new policy of aiding handloom weavers with raw material. The new interest manifested in cottage industries is not only derived from the prewar survey of arts and crafts but the rural development scheme that is concerned with the rapid stimulation of cottage industries. The planners have been given a proper position and blanket-weaving is not the only rural industry to be developed soon. The instruction given to artisans and experts by the State in its schools represents a major contribution. The absence of facilities for training in industry makes the schools doubly important and the progress of the ceramic, leather, and other trades is mainly a result of the regular additions to the trained labour force. It should not be overlooked that in the last dozen years the Industries Department has helped substantially in the creation of chemical, shark liver oil and other branches of manufacture in Madras. The rise of Mettur as an industrial centre served by cheap power is due mainly to the Department's prevision.